

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 13, 1915

NUMBER 11

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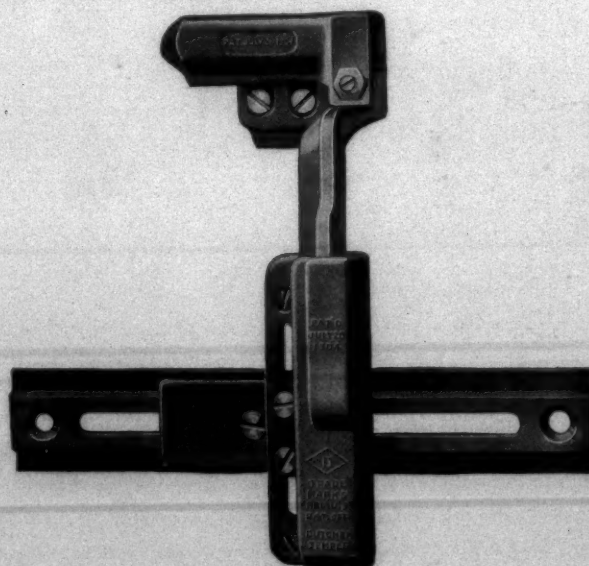
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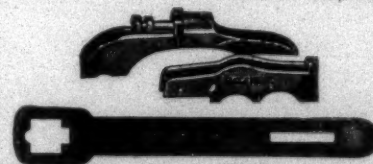
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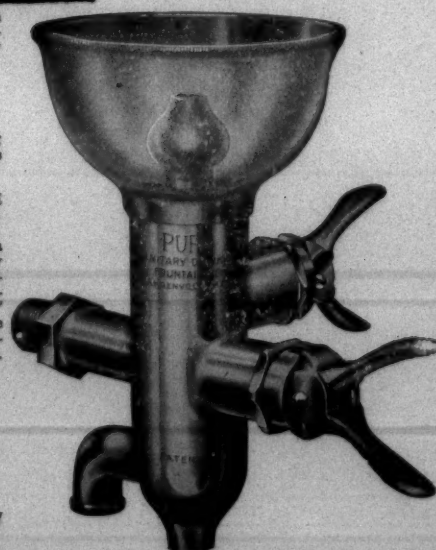
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 13, 1915

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Insurance Methods for Payment of Large Losses

Joseph P. Gray before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

For the past ten years, or since the Salem conflagration, which resulted in the loss of a cotton mill insured in the Mutual Companies, the stock insurance interests have been most actively engaged in circulating misleading statements regarding the ability of the Factory Mutual Companies to pay heavy losses. It has never been the custom of the management of the Factory Mutual Companies to publicly answer such statements. They have felt that they were answerable for the conduct of the business only to the members of the Factory Mutual Companies. For this reason, when the invitation was kindly extended to me to speak to you on the subject of the ability of the Factory Mutual Companies to pay large losses, I hesitated to do so, but knowing that the great majority of the cotton manufacturers connected with this Association were also members of the Mutual Companies, I concluded that it was a duty and a privilege to accept the invitation.

The ability of the Factory Mutual Companies to adjust and pay large losses is best shown by the result of the settlement of the Salem loss. This loss amounted to \$3,177,022.73. Before the amount of the loss could be determined, the European situation had completely upset the financial conditions in this country, with the result that, for the time being, it was practically impossible to dispose of securities, even of the gilt-edged class owned by the Factory Mutual Companies. In spite of these conditions, the loss was quickly adjusted and paid for. A still stronger indication of their ability to settle large losses is the fact that payment of this loss reduced the combined assets of the companies interested only 22 per cent.

The business of the Factory Mutual Companies has always been conducted along certain definite lines, and in accordance with certain definite principles. The plants which they insure are wholly of the manufacturing class. They insure only properties which are constructed according to the best methods and fully protected by automatic sprinklers, pumps, pipes, and hydrants. These properties are inspected four times a year by an efficient corps of experts, whose business it is to see that the general order and care of the property is fully maintained, and that the fire apparatus is kept in an operative condition. The numerous letters of commendation

received from our members is proof sufficient that they are doing their work properly. The Inspection Department maintained by the Factory Mutual Companies is the largest, generally acknowledged to be the best one of its kind in the world.

For the payment of all losses which may occur, and to reimburse the companies for expenses incurred, each member deposits with the company, when his policy is taken out, a certain amount of money, which, for convenience's sake, is termed "gross premium." This premium deposit is held by the companies in trust. On expiration of the policy, the losses and expenses which have occurred during the life of the policy are taken out of the gross deposit, and the entire balance returned to the member. During the eighty years' experience of these companies, the premium receipts have been ample to take care of all losses and expenses, and at the same time return a very handsome balance to the members. No assessment has ever been made on the policy holders. What better proof can be shown of the ability of the Factory Mutual Companies to meet any losses which may occur?

Experience has demonstrated that in properties of the character of those insured in the Factory Mutual Companies, not over one large loss is liable to occur within a year. With this experience before them, the management of the companies in their early days fixed the maximum amount to be carried on a single risk at one-half the total yearly premium receipts. Later on, as the companies grew in size, the ratio between these two amounts was increased, until today it is one to five. It will thus be noted that the Mutual Companies' percentage of liability has been decreasing, although in amount it has been increasing. If factory mutual insurance was safe and strong in its earlier days, as it undoubtedly was, how much stronger it is today with our manufacturing plants fully equipped with sprinklers, pumps, pipes, and hydrants and the relation between the maximum hazard and the premium receipts two and a half times greater than it was.

One of the strongest features in connection with factory mutual insurance methods is the ability of the companies to quickly recover their finances after heavy losses have occurred. When a large loss like the one caused by the Salem fire occurs, the entire amount is recovered

from the members within the year, or within the life of the policies which are in effect when the fire occurs. In other words, when all the policies which were in effect when the fire occurred have expired, the finances of the company are back in the same condition that they were before the fire.

To the contrary, when a stock insurance company suffers from a large conflagration like San Francisco, it either takes many years to bring its assets back to their former condition, or new capital has to be brought in to strengthen the finances of the company.

It is now eighty years since the first Factory Mutual Company was organized, and during that period there has never been a failure of one of these companies. All their losses have been paid in full, and no member has ever had to resort to the courts to obtain payment of same. This is a record, I think, that no other class of insurance company can show.

The loss of the cotton mills in the Salem conflagration has been the cause of the question being raised: Are the Mutual Companies liable to suffer to a greater extent by a conflagration in one of our larger mill cities like Lowell, Lawrence, etc.? But those who are well informed of the conditions, such a catastrophe is considered to be practically impossible. Taking Lowell for an example, the water supply for the protection of the mills is entirely independent of that furnished by the city. This water supply is derived from a large reservoir on the heights above the city and from large fire pumps located in each mill yard. This reservoir and the fire pumps are connected to large circulating mains which pass throughout all the mill yards in the city, so that the entire amount of water supply is available at any point in any mill yard. The result is that from forty to fifty streams of water are available from this source. It will thus be seen that, if there was a large fire in progress in the city proper which required the full service of the city fire departments and the public water supply, the mills themselves would be able to take care of any fire which might attack them from the outside. Experience has demonstrated that the protection which each mill can give the other more than overcomes any hazard which may be connected with their nearness to each other. The canals in

cities like Lowell and Lawrence also add considerably to the protection of not only the mill properties, but the city itself, the steam fire engines being able to take their water direct from the canal itself, instead of from the public mains, thus leaving the latter available for hose streams.

The following incident illustrates how inconsistent the stock insurance companies are in criticizing the conditions in Lowell. In accordance with our usual methods, we had a careful examination made of the conditions in this city to see whether our conclusions were correct or not. We found that there was one possible weak point in regard to exposure. Our engineers, after a careful examination, reported what should be done to remedy same. This was submitted to the management of the corporation affected by the exposure, with the result that they concluded to place their insurance with the stock insurance companies, rather than to provide the protection needed. It is reported to us that the insurance was written with the understanding that no additional safeguards were to be provided.

While the Salem loss is the only one of its kind which has occurred in the entire eighty years' experience of the Factory Mutual Insurance Companies, this loss brought sharply to the attention of the executive officers of the Factory Mutual Companies the fact that there might be some danger in our smaller cities and towns where the companies insure single plants like the one above mentioned, and where danger from the outside had not been anticipated. The executive officers of the companies are now giving their close attention to these cities, and wherever any danger develops, it is proposed to have it fully safeguarded against.

The management of the Mutual Companies have always tried to not only profit by experience, but to anticipate what may occur. Being human, they sometimes fail, but when it is considered that, in the eighty years' experience of the Factory Mutual Companies, the Salem loss is the only one which has been caused by the conflagration hazard, I think it will be acknowledged that the past management have done fairly well in guarding against same. The present executive officers are not satisfied, however, with what has been done, but they propose, if possible to do even better.

(Continued on Page 9.)

Systematic Purchase and Care of Mill Supplies

E. C. Church before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The problem of correct purchasing is the most interesting and the most important subject before the business men of this country. In the first place it largely governs the economy of all their expenditures, except rent and payroll. In the second place it should control their selling policies. Goods are only sold because some one else wants to buy them. Thus the customer's purchasing problems fix and determine the manufacturer's selling problems. To sell properly one must know and meet the requirements of those who buy. To talk of a sales policy except in terms of the purchaser's buying policy is foolish.

It is for this reason that the governing principles of correct purchasing must be understood and applied both to guide one's own expenditures, and to aid in meeting the needs of one's customers. When approached in the new way, the difficulties and perplexities disappear, and realizing the conditions to be met the solution of the problem is comparatively easy. The philosophy of correct purchasing has been formulated, applied, and found to work perfectly. In outline it is as follows:

1. Every article purchased must be the most suitable one for the use to which it is to be put.

This is a problem of correct specifications based on expert study of conditions.

2. The proper quantity of every purchase should be carefully determined.

This involves the cost of the article, the cost of making the purchase and the cost of storing the goods till used. It will generally require the preparation of a "material budget."

3. The price paid must be reasonable and the transaction must be effected at the least possible expense and in the most satisfactory manner to both buyer and seller.

This requires a knowledge of market conditions, and the elimination of all requirements that cause trouble or expense without corresponding advantage.

4. The cost of preparing requisitions, and the purchasing, inspecting, storing and issuing of materials and supplies must be kept at a minimum.

This calls for a proper organization, administration, operation and control of the supply bureau as regards men, methods and plant.

So much for the generalities. Now to consider them in detail in order to see how they may be used to true-up one's own practical work-a-day conditions.

1. The Most Suitable Materials Should Be Purchased.

The problem of getting the proper materials is put first as it is by all means the most important. No matter how cheaply goods may be obtained if they are not suitable to the use to which they are to be put it is better not to buy them. On the other hand, it often happens that increased price does not mean a corresponding increase in value. A

study of the conditions of service, the cost of purchase and replacement and the prices of the various qualities of materials will show which contain the greatest units of value per unit of cost. Endeavor should be made to standardize the grades and qualities of materials purchased and to specify the purposes for which they are to be used. Thus the disadvantage of having a multiplicity of styles and types of stock will be done away with; and the supplies will be bought on their merits as determined by the investigation of men competent to pass on the subject. The results of the purchaser's testing laboratory rather than the mere opinions of employees in the operating departments should be the controlling factor. Experts having decided that certain materials are best for certain purposes, their use should be insisted upon.

This standardization simplifies the drawing of requisitions; it reduces the work of the purchasing division, it lowers costs as it permits the combination of various requisitions for materials to be used for a similar purpose and the purchase of the lot at one time at wholesale rates; it reduces the labor of making inspections; it requires less money to be invested in stock; and less stock to be stored, looked after and accounted for. Furthermore, stock moves correspondingly faster and there is less loss from depreciation.

The purchaser's requirements should be understood by every manufacturer, that he may set about meeting them scientifically. This is being done more and more. In consequence, the technically trained man has established himself in the selling forces of the most progressive concerns where his reports and suggestions largely determine the goods his company produce.

2. The Proper Quantity of Every Purchase Should Be Carefully Determined.

In order to calculate the correct quantity of supplies to buy at any one time it is necessary to know:

1. The quantity of stock on hand.
2. The annual amount of all staple supplies used and the average monthly consumption of each item.

3. The amount of material required for construction and maintenance work for as long a period in advance as possible.

Information concerning the quantity of stock on hand is a question of stores control. A "perpetual inventory" (card) will give this data instantly.

Estimates for the purchase of current supplies should be based on future needs—not on past orders—for it often happens that busy or careless officials get in the habit of duplicating previous requisitions irrespective of changed conditions and requirements. The proper determination of these quantities may well be made the subject of investigation by "staff" experts. They should plan for the nature and

quantity of work to be done in the future, and should report on the rate at which supplies have been consumed in the past. Such outside investigations can generally suggest many economies and can point out the faults that develop all unconsciously in even the best of organizations.

In buying, each item should be considered, separately. The ease with which money can be obtained, the possible fluctuations of the market prices of the goods, their keeping qualities, the likelihood that there may be sudden or unusual demands for them—All these matters should determine the amount of the order. The following reasons for laying in either large or small quantities at one time should be assigned relative values and the amount to be purchased carefully calculated in accordance with such figures.

Advantages of Buying A Large Quantity of Any Material At One Time

1. It enables advantage to be taken of wholesale rates.

2. It results in orders of such size that manufacturers will bid direct. Middlemen's profits are eliminated.

3. The purchaser secures the advantage of the proportionately lower delivery costs where large quantities of goods are handled at one time.

4. It accumulates sufficient stock at times when prices are low to last

over until low prices occur again.

5. It reduces the work of the purchasing division, as it is easier to attend to a few large orders rather than a lot of little ones.

6. It reduces the cost of making inspections by decreasing their number.

Disadvantages of Buying A Large Quantity of Any Material At One Time

1. It requires room in which to store goods, and space is valuable.

2. It costs money to exercise a proper supervision and care over goods in storage.

3. The interest of the money tied up in unproductive material is a direct loss.

4. Insurance and taxes add to the expense of storing goods.

5. There is often deterioration of stock due to too long storage.

3. Low Prices Should be Obtained.

Having settled upon the most suitable material which to purchase, and the quantity which it will prove most economical to buy at one time, it now behooves the purchasing agent to secure it as reasonably as possible. Prices are fixed by the seller, not by the purchaser, and depend on a great many conditions other than the mere value of the commodity. A careful study of these conditions will show the purchaser the circumstances that will enable him to obtain the lowest figures.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Do you realize the importance of GOOD SIZING? We have made a scientific study of the requirements of the textile industry and manufacture SPECIAL STARCHES adapted to every requirement of the industry.

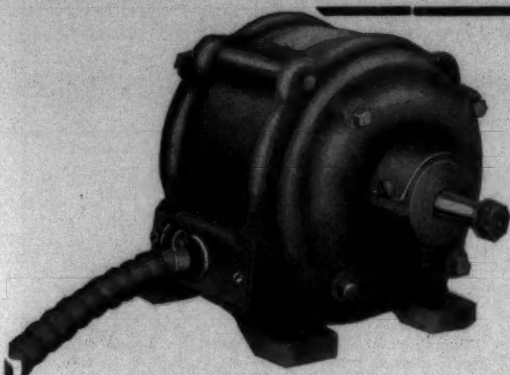
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G-E Enclosed Design "A"
Continuous Operating Loom Motor

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One of the largest manufacturers in the country of fine worsted dress goods, in order to secure cleanliness in manufacturing, improvement in quality, and increase in production, has equipped 550 of his looms with G-E enclosed design "A" continuous operating loom motors.

Tested Motors in Own Mill-- Selected G-E Motors

The G-E enclosed motors with waste packed bearings, liberal overload capacity and superior construction were found to answer the requirements best after a thorough trial and comprehensive test conducted at the mill, by equipping 21 looms with motors. Totally enclosed motors mean cleanliness in motor and goods, and protection to motor and operator.

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Year's Service--No Shut-Downs Due to Motors

Orders have been repeatedly received from this company until 550 looms have been equipped with G-E Motors. Some of these motors were installed April 1st, 1914. The customer has not had a moment's shut-down on a single loom from motor trouble to date, May, 1915. This record is not unusual where G-E motors are installed.

If you are interested in "safety first" motor equipment, well insulated and built, with ample overload capacity, a copy of our Textile Bulletin, No. 48016 will interest you.

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The Systematic Purchase and Care of Mill Supplies.

(Continued from Page 4)

Buying Large Quantities at Once.

The selling expense of a large sale is generally about the same as that of a small one. When large quantities of goods are brought at one time, wholesale prices are secured. In order to take advantage of this, the purchaser should combine his requisitions for similar materials, and buy altogether at one time, instead of continually running into the market for small quantities at irregular intervals. Small orders do not tempt manufacturers to bid direct, and consequently the purchaser does business with middlemen at retail prices.

It should be recognized that manufacturers and large dealers often handle goods of but a single kind. If bids are to be secured from them direct, rather than from middlemen, tenders must be requested for these different classifications separately.

The cost of meeting special requirements is generally excessive, not only is this so—but an even more serious disadvantage of calling for unusual qualities and designs is the fact that large concerns often will not be bothered by such matters and therefore do not bid at all. Consequently standard materials should always be specified whenever it is possible to do so.

Nothing is more apt to cause a high bid than indefinite specifications. All requirements should be stated in clear cut precise language. Adjectives and adverbs have no place in a specification. To say that goods must be "suitable" or "first class" without then describing fully and accurately what constitutes "suitable" or "first class," or to require that an undertaking shall be done in a "workmanlike" manner, or "to the satisfaction of somebody or other," merely causes the bidders to increase their figures in self defense; and the buyer pays for this so-called insurance against himself.

All the costs of the entire transaction are ultimately paid by the purchaser, so he should see to it that all incidental expenses are reduced to a minimum.

Condition effecting production should be considered by the buyer. Where manufacturers are given leeway in the time for commencing deliveries they can often quote much lower figures than were the goods are wanted "at once." Consequently forethought in placing one's orders ahead of time, or during a slack season, often pays.

Delivery charges can usually be reduced. It generally costs much more to make a number of small deliveries than one large one. Advantage can be taken of this fact in specifying the way shipments shall be made. Other similar savings will easily suggest themselves, or will be made by the seller if the purchaser is open-minded enough to receive them.

There are many things that make one regarded as a "good customer," and which secure favorable quotations. Prompt payment of bills, and a fair and equitable policy of settling such differences as may arise, are among them. On the other hand

it sometimes happens that dishonest employees in one's own establishment "hold up" the contractor, and in the last analysis such sums are generally paid out of the buyer's pocket.

Large Competition.

Generally large competition should be striven for. The agents should go after bids from as many reputable concerns as can be induced to quote. The resulting prices will often contain many surprises. Furthermore, such a policy prevents a clerk from unduly favoring certain competitors at the expense of the firm that buys.

4. The Cost of Operating the Supply Bureau Should be Kept as Low as Possible.

Special consideration of the problem is required that it may be divided into its separate functions and handled accordingly.

Having determined what work is to be done it is next necessary to lay down rules concerning how it is to be done. In this way the activities are systemized and standard instructions formulated for carrying them out. This procedure will show further where the work is to be done, when the work is to be done, and who is to do it. Such a routine having been developed and made as simple and flexible as possible; it remains to train the various employees in their respective duties.

The creation of such an organization, the preparation of the blanks and forms needed, and finally the methods for training the personnel are matters which lack of space prevents treating here in detail.

Relation of Purchasing to Stores Control.

Purchasing has generally been considered merely in the narrow sense of giving a man a requisition and then requiring him to buy the material desired, for as little money as possible. This is doing a "commission house" business in its narrowest sense, and can in no way effect the desired results. Correct purchasing is not merely a matter of "buying." The buying has but little to do with the real economy and efficiency of the undertaking. The work of the purchasing agent should begin before the requisition is drawn, and should continue after the goods have been bought, delivered and inspected. He should see that the goods are properly stored and issued, that they are put to the use intended, that they are used efficiently, and that they are kept in service till worn out.

It is only when the full scope of the problem is considered that the opportunities for savings and betterments can be realized. Strange as it may seem—th actual prices paid for supplies and materials are not of so much importance. It is necessary to explain so revolutionary a statement, for generally price it about the only thing considered worthy of attention, and a difference of but a few per cent, between two bids will swing the order from one seller to the other.

Much Unnecessary Material is Bought.

While a purchasing agent is haggling over some slight difference in price, he may be unawares that the

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

supplies he is bargaining for are quite unnecessary, in fact that there are already plenty on hand. This will often happen where improper store room methods and the absence of the necessary records fail to reveal the conditions.

Too Expensive Supplies Are Often Ordered.

Perhaps while all the agent's attention is being given to this small difference in price it may be that the man ordering the supplies in question specified qualities and grades superior to the requirements of the work to be done. Without standard specifications based on the actual conditions to be met, it is easy to buy materials that cost double what is necessary.

Many Requisitions Are Excessive in Amount.

Again it may occur that considerations of price so monopolize the attention of the purchaser that he does not realize that carelessness in the estimating department has resulted in an excess of material being ordered. Buying even a little extra material which is not needed and will not be used, may off-set

the most painstaking prices having ten to one.

Market Conditions Are Often Ignored.

Perhaps when supplies are bought they are obtained as cheaply as possible, yet it frequently happens that lack of forethought makes it necessary to go into the market when conditions are unfavorable and prices high—just because no proper attempt had been made to estimate the future requirements of the business and plan a purchasing campaign to extend over a considerable period of time and thus take full advantage of the various fluctuations and changes in trade conditions. What is a low price if forced to purchase at once might really be a high price when compared to the figure that might have been obtained if the necessity for making the purchase could have been foreseen.

Lax Inspection Leads to Loss.

The best purchasing economies are renewed of no avail by a careless inspection of the goods actually delivered. An infinitesimal difference in price between competitors is instantly apparent on the bid sheet,

but vital differences in the value of their respective deliveries might remain undiscovered unless there be a careful and systematic inspection of all goods bought. Superficial examination and a mere counting and weighing will not suffice.

Poor Methods of Stores Control Are Frequent.

Improper care of supplies, and careless methods of storage and issue lead to losses due to deterioration, waste and theft that counterbalance the possible savings due to careful purchasing many times over. An improperly conducted storeroom is capable of producing greater and more different kinds of loss an annoyance than any other one spot.

Inefficient and Wasteful Use of Supplies.

Frequently supplies are not put to the use for which they were intended. High grade materials are invariably issued by careless men in charge of supplies if the cheaper article called for is not in stock or convenient to get at. The difference in price between the material actually used and the material that would have served the purpose is a loss.

If supplies are not used efficiently and economically the quantities requisitioned will be excessive. This excess is an absolute loss, it is a direct loss, and it is generally a very great loss. For instance, if a boiler room is so managed that the coal only produces 80 per cent of the steam that it should—it simply means that your bill for coal is 25 per cent greater than necessary. Similarly for all supplies. It is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" to direct all one's attention to the price of the material purchased—and permit it to be used inefficiently, uneconomically or wastefully.

Goods Should be Taken Care of and Used as Long as Possible.

It should be apparent that the value remaining in an article which is discarded or replaced before being worn out is practically all lost. If the tool or machine capable of rendering a certain number of units of service be cast aside when it is four-fifths worn out the loss of the remainder is equivalent to adding one-quarter to its original cost. A purchasing agent can seldom effect a price reduction of anything like this amount, yet a careful use of equipment, a proper policy of maintenance and upkeep, a habit of taking care of one's things and making minor repairs when necessary, may double or treble the life of one's plant.

Summary.

In summing up, it may be said that the philosophy of correct purchasing consists in getting the right materials, in proper quantities, at a low price, and with as little cost for the doing of it as possible.

Finally, the fact must be emphasized that "purchasing" is but one part of the larger problem of stores control. No matter how well the mere purchasing function is carried out, the losses due to improper methods of drawing requisitions; and unscientific inspection, storage, issue and use of supplies, may more than offset all the savings in power plant, factory and office.

Manufacture of American Dyestuffs.

The widespread dependence of American textile industries and other allied branches of manufacture on a regular supply of foreign-made coal-tar dyestuff has awakened deep and general interest in all efforts made to broaden and enlarge the domestic production of artificial colors, especially since the establishment of an embargo on the export of all wares of German origin.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is devoting much attention to the progress in this field, and plans to keep the public promptly informed of all steps taken to establish new color works and enlarge the output of existing plants.

During the past few months the advance made in this direction has been noteworthy. It is as follows:

In the production of benzol, the primary crude material for a large proportion of the artificial dyes, much is being done by leading coking plants to augment the production. One company has awarded contracts for 92 additional by-product coke ovens, with complete equipment for benzol recovery, at an outlay of about \$1,000,000. The Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa., has perfected its new battery of benzol scrubbers, so as to secure a daily output of 5 tons of benzol, 1 ton of naphthalene, and the customary smaller amounts of toluol and xylol. Before long the daily production of benzol in the Pittsburgh district will exceed 20,000 gallons. At Woodward, Ala., a recovery plant is nearing completion that will furnish nearly 7 tons of benzol daily, and the corresponding amounts of the other crude compounds. The new benzol plant of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., also nearing completion, will have a daily output of 13,000 gallons. The recovery works of the United States Steel Corporation at Erie, Ind., is already in active operation, producing daily over 12,000 gallons of benzol. Additional recovery plants are under construction in connected with the coke works of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, of the Lackawanna Steel Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., and of the Inland Steel Co., at Inland Harbor, Ind.

The existing tar distilleries are enlarging their capacity, and seeking to supply a much greater quantity of coal-tar "crudes" than has ever been the case in the past.

The Benzol Products Co. has nearly completed an extensive plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., that is to be devoted to the manufacture of intermediates on a large scale. It is hoped to produce in these works most of the aniline oil and salts required by American color works.

Among existing dyestuff works the large plant of the National Aniline & Chemical Co. at Buffalo has notably widened the scope of its manufacture, is making its own intermediates, and is striving to meet a variety of new demands.

The W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Co., of Brooklyn, has increased its capital to \$1,000,000 and equipped a spacious new plant, in which a variety of aniline colors will be

(Continued on Page 15.)

Gibson Manufacturing Company

Concord, N. C.

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Figures on Ball-Bearing Spindles

The table given below shows the saving to be made on 1,000 spindles, by the use of the Chapman (Ball Bearing) Gravity Spindle at a cost of \$1 a spindle, as compared with the ordinary journal bearing spindle at a cost of 50c. a spindle. Based on 70 spindles to a horse power, 1,000 spindles require 14.28-horse power, and at a cost of \$25 per horse power amounts to \$357 yearly. Thirty per cent saving of horse power by the use of the Ball Bearing Gravity Spindle amounts to \$107.10 annually.

By computing and adding interest on both the extra cost of the Ball Bearing Spindle and the saving in power for 20 years, the estimated life of a spindle, the result is as follows:

		Compound interest at 5% added.		Saving deducted.	Net result.
1st year.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 25.00 =	\$ 525.00	\$107.10	\$ 417.90
2nd year.....	417.90	20.89 =	438.79	107.10	331.69
3rd year.....	331.69	16.59 =	348.28	107.10	241.18
4th year.....	241.18	12.06 =	253.24	107.10	146.14
5th year.....	146.14	7.31 =	153.45	107.10	46.35
				Saving added.	Net saving.
6th year.....	46.35	2.32 =	48.67	107.10	58.43
7th year.....	58.43	2.92 =	61.25	107.10	168.45
8th year.....	168.45	8.42 =	176.87	107.10	286.97
9th year.....	286.97	14.35 =	301.32	107.10	408.42
10th year.....	408.42	20.42 =	428.84	107.10	535.94
11th year.....	535.94	26.80 =	562.74	107.10	669.84
12th year.....	669.84	33.49 =	703.33	107.10	810.43
13th year.....	810.43	40.52 =	850.95	107.10	958.05
14th year.....	958.05	47.90 =	1,005.95	107.10	1,113.05
15th year.....	1,113.05	55.65 =	1,168.70	107.10	1,275.80
16th year.....	1,275.80	63.79 =	1,339.59	107.10	1,446.69
17th year.....	1,446.69	72.33 =	1,519.12	107.10	1,626.22
18th year.....	1,626.22	81.31 =	1,707.53	107.10	1,814.63
19th year.....	1,814.63	90.73 =	1,905.36	107.10	2,012.46
20th year.....	2,012.46	100.62 =	2,113.08	107.10	2,220.18

SOUTHERN AGENTS

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Use for Concrete Construction by Cotton Manufacturers

Leonard C. Watson before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

(Continued from last week) A Concrete Building is Truly Manufactured.

Some attention should be given to methods of construction. It should first be noted that the building of reinforced concrete is a manufacturing proposition. Crude materials, sand, stone, cement and water, are combined with each other placed in forms which are previously made to hold the plastic material which is poured around reinforcement previously set and secured in position, and a new material is thus manufactured in place. This is a more difficult proposition than assembling. The building of mill construction is largely that of assembling. One brick is piled upon another with mortar between. Wood is put in place with very little change from its original form. For this reason, a better type of builder is desirable for a reinforced concrete building than for the other. A manufactured article is either right or wrong; there is no half way about it. If it is concrete and if it is wrong, it must either be accepted as it is and remain wrong, or else it must be torn down and done over. Hence the great importance of doing it right the first time.

Modern building has become a scientific process, with a great deal of detail in methods and operation, in order to obtain the maximum of economy; and the day of the bright mechanic who has worked up to be a general contractor is fast passing. The general contractor for this type of work ought to be an engineer. It is very desirable that his job superintendent is an engineer, and many of them are. They should have an intimate knowledge of the theory as well as the practice of design. Points often come up during the day's work which have been overlooked by the designing engineer, and which if not properly covered by the superintendent from an engineering standpoint will fall short of the best results.

To show briefly the intricacy to which it is necessary to go to get economical results, the writer might mention that a good builder in reinforced concrete today, after long study, has settled upon a type of form which long experience has

shown the men can build quickly and economically. Plans of the forms are made to fit the particular building with as much precision as structural steel is laid out in a bridge shop. Panels for columns and beams are drawn out, showing the number, width of boards, the number of cleats, the position, and even the size and number of nails. The first use is located and their second use, when taken down, is planned from place to place through the building, until finally it reaches the storage pile for removal from the site of the finished structure. From these plans the bill of material is scheduled, and when received the material is put in piles pre-arranged, and shown on a ground plan of the lot.

A routing department is established and the materials are moved by written orders and taken to saw mill where they are cut according to written instructions and moved to benches. Here they are made up from blueprints and are from there taken by instructions to the building, where the experienced carpenter foreman, who is now given freedom to do only that for which he is specially trained, namely, directing his men, sees that the men assemble the work in place with the fewest possible motions and least effort. This seems and is elaborate, but the results are what count.

Although lumber has doubled in price in the last fifteen years, the cost of lumber per square foot of floors has not increased; and although labor has practically doubled in price in fifteen years, the cost per square foot of floors, including all the overhead of making plans, running a routing department, etc., is less than half of what is used to be. This applies as well to reinforcing metal as to forms, and somewhat to the placing of concrete. The greatest savings are obtained where the men work in small units, in pairs, as do carpenters, rather than in the large units necessary in the mixing and placing of concrete.

It has been supposed that the laying of brick has been so well established that few if any savings could be made upon it. But a study of methods during the past year or two, and applying the principles of

scientific management and somewhat the task and bonus, the cost of brickwork has been reduced several dollars per thousand without the slightest sacrifice in quality. This gives the very great advantage of planning the work to be done at a certain speed and place, and enables all the other trades and sub-contractors to co-ordinate their work to a definite schedule, thus saving in time and expense.

Cost-Keeping System in Concrete Work.

An actual and detailed cost-keeping system is installed on the job, and daily costs are prepared for the use of the job superintendent. Before nine o'clock each day, he knows the complete record of yesterday's costs, and immediately goes upon the work to straighten out the cost of those items which may be high. Charts are placed on the wall, where at a glance it is seen whether the actual work is running above or below that which it was estimated it should cost before the work started.

The sub-foreman and gang bosses take a keen interest in watching these, which leads them to think and work for low costs. The general superintendent encourages them in this, and insists that there shall be no sacrifice of quality to obtain these results. These methods have been amply justified. A dollar spent in the drafting room or cost-accounting department has saved many dollars outside, and the combination of the direct and indirect cost is much lower than it used to be. This precision also saves in the time of construction.

Speed of Building in Concrete.

Assume the very common case where a manufacturer delays an increase until the last moment, then wants his mill in the shortest possible time. Frequently orders for a mill are placed before a single plan is made for the building. In a week's time mechanical plant is collected, the general plans of the building laid out, the details of the footings and foundations completed, the general method of operation studied out, and a time study of operations made as far as the sweeping out of the finished building. Material is scheduled, and ordered to be delivered in a pre-arranged

order and at times as wanted, and in a week from receipt of order the organization starts on the ground.

In general, a four-story mill requires from three to four weeks for foundation work, the frame will be erected at the rate of a story a week, and in from four to six weeks from the casting of the roof the job will be finished and delivered. Thus the whole undertaking can be put through economically in four months as a general average. If greater speed is required it can be made at the sacrifice of economy. Within a few months the writer has erected one four-story and basement mill for occupancy in sixty-two days, and another, under more trying circumstances in mid-winter, in seventy-seven days. The ground area of the building has little influence on the time of construction. This is governed by the height, as one operation must follow another in height; while on plan it is a question of one mixing plant or two or more, and of the number of men to operate them properly.

Cost of Concrete Construction.

Lastly, in regard to relative cost of a reinforced concrete fire-proof mill and one with brick walls and wooden floors, the former used to cost about 15 per cent more on the average. As improved methods have been developed in the handling of men and materials on reinforced concrete, the prices have more nearly approached one another. In a number of cases they meet, and in a few cases the reinforced concrete building is cheaper in first cost, in addition to the other advantages above enumerated. The destruction of our forests of southern pine of large dimension, making this material more scarce and of inferior quality, has been a marked element in the change.

Why Owners Demand Fireproof Buildings.

Perhaps the most important reason why manufacturers are building of fireproof construction today is to insure a continuity of their market. If, as many do, they sell under a special trade mark, and this is off the market for a number of months, it is difficult to recover the lost ground. The building and contents may be insured; the market cannot.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Value of Reading the Textile Papers.

Editor:

That the value of reading textile papers cannot be overestimated is attested by the leading men in general who take one or more textile papers. This is especially true of the textile trades. Every progressive textile man who makes any pretensions of being up to date reads one or more of the textile papers. The value of this is obvious. It is highly important for a man to keep in touch with his fellow tradesmen through a first-class textile paper to him it is not an expense account, but an investment, which is a standing asset that returns good dividends. A good textile paper is not merely a news dispenser. It has a higher mission. It is a mirror of the trade in its truest phases. In it a person sees reflected the latest improvements, the progress of our plants, the progress of men who are doing their work well here and there, and the study of the technical articles therein returns valuable information to the intelligent student of his business. The textile paper is a valuable instructor, and a person cannot thoughtfully read and follow it up from week to week without finding it a great educator. It is an education in itself. It broadens the mind, widens one's scope and forces a good workman to render more valuable service to his employer. His special training holds out many avenues for his advancement upon which he can rely as surely as the sun rises.

For the man who aims to do extra well with his work and is not afraid of overworking, may in time be offered more salary as he may be promoted to some other mill where larger responsibilities await his hustling capacities, carrying with him the kindest wishes of his former employer and associates.

The object of this article, however, will be entirely defeated if it does not carry in one particular direction. The great plea of the writer is that the textile paper may reach more of such as should read and be wise. It is as vain to expect that a man can keep in touch with the current news of the day without ever seeing a newspaper as to expect to be up to date in the textile line and never read a textile paper. Skilled men can confer no greater favor upon the young men in whom they are interested than to advise them to take and read a textile paper. Every section man, loom fixer, second hand, and all textile students of whatever degree who have hope before them and a desire to excel should fall into line and take a textile paper and they will not fail to find from the start that instead of an expense account it will prove a good investment, a valuable asset for their intellect and their purse.

S. R. A.

The Use of Spindle Grease Cups.

Since the first spindle cup made its appearance, many styles and kinds of spindle cups have been used with more or less success. The original theory covering the spindle type of cup has, in many instances, been lost sight of and the operation of the cup itself, attributed to various make-shift theories which are without a sound basis. For instance, some advance the idea that the spindle resting on the shaft in a grease cup filled with a mineral or ordinary grease revolves, due to the rotation of the shaft and in that way creates a disturbance in the midst of the grease in the cup, which causes the grease to flow and lubricate the bearing. This theory was never advanced on engineering experience. It is entirely unsound.

Others have advanced the idea that the spindle in a grease cup filled with a mineral or ordinary grease, works in a vertical direction through the grease and in that way is supposed to hop up and down in the cup and practically poke or push the grease to the bearing. This movement of the spindle is supposed to be produced by the action of the shaft which has some free-play in the bearing. This theory is also unsound.

The true theory or the principle upon which the spindle cup acts is a fundamental. The spindle type of cup should only be used with a solid lubricant possessing a low melting point. By that is meant, a lubricant that will flow at a temperature ranging from 50 deg. Fahr. to 175 deg. Fahr. Never, in any instance, use in any make, style or kind of spindle cup, a material or ordinary grease. The reason for this is that mineral or ordinary greases possess high melting points which are never under 200 deg. Fahr. and often range far above this.

The spindle should be of soft copper sheathed from the bottom to about half its length with a corrugated piece of copper. As copper is a good conductor of heat, the copper sheathed spindle, resting on the shaft, feels every fluctuation in bearing temperature. This, due to the high conductivity of the spindle, is readily impressed upon a low melting point grease or compound which flows, reduces the bearing temperature to normal and then solidifies again. In this way practical, automatic lubrication is secured. The spindle vibrates but little, does not revolve and does not hop or jump in the grease cup. There are many different brands of mineral or ordinary greases sold today under 101 different names. There is advertised only one low melting-point grease on the market today. It is genuine Albany Grease, a pure tallow compound, possessing a low melting point which can not only be used in spindle cups with great success but also in any other

make or kind of grease cup. There is only one Albany Grease. Albany Lubricating Co.

Insurance Methods For Payment of Large Losses.

(Continued from Page 3.)

In conclusion, I wish to state that, while the loss mentioned was an unfortunate one, the management of the Factory Mutual Companies have nothing to apologize for. Those mills were excellently constructed, had ample protection, and would have been standing today if the burning of the homes of the members of the fire brigade had not drawn them away from the mills, and if the public fire departments had paid any attention to the property. It should be noted that the Salem conflagration originated in a mill building which was of such a dangerous character, owing to its construction, occupancy, and lack of protection, that it was unfit for insurance in any company. It is stated that the conditions in this building had been brought to the attention of the insurance companies insuring the same with no results. The owners of the building, primarily, and the insurance companies insuring it, secondarily, are responsible for the conflagration which took place.

On the Fastness of Coppered Direct Blues.

The importance that merchants have attached to the fastness to washing and light of dyed cotton goods in the last few years has brought into prominence the various methods of after treatment for direct colors. Discussing the subject in a paper read lately before the Manchester section of the Society of Dyers and Colorists (March issue of the Journal) Mr. Alfred Edge observed that the value of an after-treatment where the object is to obtain additional fastness to both washing and light, is obviously considerably reduced if the effect is wholly or partially destroyed by the action of soap and soda, as a garment or curtain for which these requirements are necessary will probably have to be washed repeatedly.

A number of experiments were carried out by the author in order to ascertain the effect of a domestic wash on the fastness to light of after-treated dyeings, a pattern of the original shade being exposed alongside one which had been washed for ten minutes at 130 deg. Fahr. in a solution containing 4 grms. Marseilles soap and 4 grms. crystal soda per litre, and afterwards thoroughly rinsed to remove alkali.

The result of these tests show that in most cases the effect of the washing is very slight; the fastness of colors which are suitable for treatment with bichromate and copper sulphate was in some cases slightly impaired, but the result of washing was found to be most

marked in the case of direct blues which had been treated with bluestone. The coppering of direct blues is, of course, intended primarily to increase the fastness to light, but a marked improvement in the resistance to neutral soaping is also obtained, and with the exception of a few colors such as the brilliant copper blues (Ber.) the shade is turned considerably greener. It has been pointed out by M. Fort that the effect of an alkaline soaping on "coppered" blues is to redden the shade, so that it approximates to the tone of the direct dyeing, and also to remove the copper from the fibre. The shade may be partially restored by cold dilute acetic acid, but in almost every case the fastness to light was found to be seriously impaired after washing with soap and soda.

An interesting exception to this is found to be benzoazurin G, which whilst becoming much redder when subjected to the washing test, loses little, if any, of its fastness to light, the difference when compared with other "coppering" blues being very striking. It was found that after a severe washing with soap and soda, benzoazurin G retained 50 per cent of the copper fixed in the fibre by the bluestone treatment, whilst in the case of another typical blue of this class, only 32 per cent was left after washing, so that evidently the copper lake formed with benzoazurin G is much less susceptible to alkali than is the case with any of the other blues suitable for this after-treatment.

The injurious effect of an olein finish on "coppered" blues is well known, but it was found that this is entirely obviated if dextrin is also present, as a pattern finished with a solution of 10 parts dextrin and 5 parts oleine per 100 was found to be considerably faster to light than the unfinished shade.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.

Oiled His Ford With Maple Syrup.

"Yes," said the Rev. William L. Davidson, "my Ford is running again. That car had a strange experience."

"About Christmas I got a present of a gallon can of what I supposed was fine lubricating oil. Two days ago I decided to put some of it in my car."

"The car ran all right for about three blocks and stopped short. I couldn't get it to move, nor could two machinists who came from a garage. Then they towed it away."

"I went home and decided to test the oil. It looked fine to me and I tasted it. It was maple syrup."—New York World.

The Reply Truthful.

Irate Father—How is it, sir that I find you kissing my daughter? How is it, sir?

Brave Youth—Great, great!—Ex.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

Everything now points to a record breaking meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Asheville, N. C., on June 26th and as the time is drawing near much interest is being manifested.

A more convenient location for a meeting could hardly be found. Asheville is close to the cotton manufacturing section of western North Carolina and only a short distance from Greenville and Spartanburg, the cotton manufacturing centers of South Carolina.

It is not far from north Alabama and east Tennessee and the north Georgia mill men have a short route via Canton.

Alonso Iler, as chairman of the arrangement committee, has completed plans for all the entertainment that could be asked either for the members or the ladies that attend.

It is hoped that the Program Committee will before long announce an attractive and interesting program.

Let every superintendent and overseer make his plans to be at Asheville on June 26th for it will be about the largest meeting that has ever been held by the Southern Textile Association.

Advance in Prices.

At the meeting last week of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in Philadelphia one manufacturer stated:

"There are some manufacturers who are raising one long continued howl about poor business, but if these men would spend their time at the mills or looking after mill affairs instead of hanging around clubs, indulging in late suppers and generally giving more attention to social than business affairs, business would not be so bad with them."

The man who made the statement was agent for two hosiery mills, both of which are running on full time and are 30 days behind on orders.

He told the truth and he might have added that continual wailing on behalf of partizan politics is not a help to any business.

We have heard mill men state that there has been no improvement in business, but the following figures checked up by a prominent cotton goods brokerage firm of New York show that was a material advance in the prices of gray goods during April.

The advance did not apply only

	Price	Price	Adv.	Adv.
	May 1	per yd.	per lb.	
64x60 27-inch, 7.60 yards.....	Apl. 1			
56x52 27-inch, 9.00 yards.....	2 3-4c.	3 1-16c.	5-16c.	2.35c.
60x48 38 1-2-inch 6.25 yards.....	2 5-16c.	2 5-8 c.	5-16c.	2.63c.
64x60 38 1-2-inch 5.35 yards.....	3 3-8c.	3 3-8 c.	1-4 c.	1.57c.
68x72 39-inch 4.75 yards.....	4 c.	4 1-4 c.	1-4 c.	1.44c.
72x76 39-inch, 4.25 yards.....	4 5-8c.	5 c.	3-8 c.	1.78c.
80x80 39-inch 4.00 yards.....	5 3-8c.	5 3-4 c.	3-8 c.	1.59c.
80x88 39-inch 5.00 yards	6 c.	6 3-8 c.	3-8 c.	1.50c.
48x48s 36-inch 4.00	6 1-4c.	6 1-2 c.	1-4 c.	1.25c.
48x48 31-inch 5.00 yards.....	4 1-2c.	4 5-8 c.	1-8 c.	.50c.
48x40 36-inch 5.50 yards	3 5-8c.	3 3-4 c.	1-8 c.	.63c.
76x72 40-inch 9.00 yards.....	3 3-8c.	3 5-8 s.	1-4 c.	1.38c.
96x100 40-inch 7.00 yards.....	5 5-8c.	5 3-4 c.	1-8 c.	1.13c.
88x80 30-inch 11.35 yards	8 1-4c.	8 1-2 c.	1-4 c.	1.75c.
	4 7-8c.	5 1-4 c.	3-8 c.	4.23c.

to gray goods for in the colored goods division there was an even more marked improvement in prices.

A comparison of the advance in yarn prices during April gives very irregular results, but on numbers below 30's the average advance was approximately 2 1-2 cents per pound. Taking the Charlotte cotton market as a basis we find that on April 1st the price was 9 cents and on May 1st 9 3-4 cents, or an advance of 3-4 cent per pound.

These figures show that in almost every instance April advance in yarns and goods considerably exceeded the advance in cotton.

April was however, the only recent instance where the advance has exceeded the advance in cotton.

The peculiar feature about the cotton goods business in recent months has been the ease with which advances have been obtained when cotton advanced and yet the difficulty of obtaining such advances without an advance in cotton.

We believe that the consumption of cotton goods is today on a larger scale than any time since 1907 and while some increase in margin was secured in April it is not as much as the demand seems to justify.

It all goes back to the proposition that there is something radically wrong with the selling end of the business.

The sale of cotton goods is now made almost exclusively by brokers and the size of the broker's business depends upon how he stands with the buyers. He realizes that to keep in favor with the buyers he must obtain for them the very lowest possible price and all of the brokers efforts are towards that end.

Having the actual salesmen for the products of the Southern mills continually working to lower the price, how can we expect to obtain fair prices.

It was formerly the case that the commission houses were the salesmen, but in only rare instances is that the case today.

The commission houses in most cases now only finance the sales and they do the actual selling through

brokers who are paid from 1-2 to 1 per cent.

Many wonder why goods do not advance except in proportion to cotton, and there is seldom a real margin of profit.

The answer is "selling by brokers."

Oldham Spinners and War Goods.

The demand for coarse goods for war purposes has to a great extent changed the character of the material being spun at the mills in the Oldham district. Many factories fitted up for spinning fine counts have changed to coarser numbers, and operative spinners contend that as a result working conditions have become more exacting.

The Oldham Operative Spinners' Association have therefore applied for the list to be altered so that the spinners engaged on coarse counts can demand an additional piecer. A joint meeting of representatives of the operatives and master spinners has been held, but no agreement was reached. At present there is a scarcity of piecers, and some of the employers declare that if the concession asked for were granted, they would be almost powerless to give the additional assistance.—Manchester (England) Guardian.

Health Increases Efficiency.

The managers of the cotton mills at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., have furnished to the State Board of Health a statement of remarkable increased efficiency of employes due, they assert, to the scientific campaign waged there the past two years for the eradication of malaria. Their reports show that the mills have a net increase of about 15,000 yards of goods daily with practically the same machinery and the same capacity as to employes required. They assert that the difference is in the great decrease in time lost and the increase in the efficiency of those actually at work.

When the campaign started for ridding the Roanoke Rapids locality of malaria infection these mill men were told that the work would cost them \$1,000 each for the expense of the work, which was principally cutting out the undergrowth, drainage and the setting up of drip tanks of oil at various springs and open ditches.

PERSONAL NEWS

John F. Horn of the Marlboro Mills, McGill, S. C., has been visiting his brother at Shannon, N. C.

Tom Ligon has accepted the position of engineer at the Pickens (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

G. W. Chaney of Hartwell, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. B. Starnes, of Schoolfield, Va., is now fixing looms at the Halifax Mills, South Boston, Va.

C. S. Bright has been promoted to card grinder at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

F. McBee has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mills.

O. P. Davis of Tucapau, S. C., is now overseer of slashing at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills.

R. P. Roberts, secretary of the Cherokee Falls (S. C.) Mfg. Co., recently had his collar bone broken by being thrown from a buggy.

O. C. Wilson has resigned as engineer at Pickens (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a position at Greenville, S. C.

Walter Darby has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. D. Lokey of Gainesville, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. Karr has resigned his position with the Easley Mill, Easley, S. C., to become overseer of carding at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills.

R. A. Schoolfield, president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., was a Charlotte visitor last week.

D. K. Dunn has resigned as second hand in carding at the Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala., to become overseer of carding at the Montgomery Mill, of the same place.

A. C. Penland has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. W. Holt has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Thos. R. Dawley, Jr., of New York author of "The Child That Toileth Not," paid us a visit this week.

W. L. Heffner is now assistant superintendent of the Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

F. M. Bailey has accepted the position of second hand in winding at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Donaldson has resigned as superintendent of the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

Clarence McFarland, of the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has become card grinder at the Tallapoosa (Ala.) Mills.

D. Y. Cooper, president of the Harriet and Henderson Mills, Henderson, N. C., was in the New York market last week.

W. H. Gibson has been promoted from overseer of weaving to general overseer at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mills.

J. H. Pennington has been transferred from night second hand to day loom fixer at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. L. Garner has resigned as second hand in winding at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills, to become overseer of spinning at the Shaw Cotton Mill, Weldon, N. C.

T. H. Henderson, retiring superintendent of the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Lynchburg, Va., is planning to buy a seven passenger Packard touring car.

G. H. Fairbanks, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.



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For the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery. It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charge.

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ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

J. L. Bobo, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Mills, No. 1 and 2.

Ran Killingsworth of Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., of Chicamauga, Ga.

W. C. York, superintendent of the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mill, had his home damaged by a storm last week.

L. O. Bunton has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

C. E. Hall has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Wyle Mills of the same place.

C. A. Mattison has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and it is reported that he has accepted a position at Newry, S. C.

W. D. Cocksey, Southern representative of the National Ring Traveler Co. has let contract for the erection of two cottages at Gaffney, S. C.

H. H. Fraley, Jr., has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Huss Mfg. Co., of the same place.

George P. Hall has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Saxe Gotha Mills, Lexington, S. C., and returned to his former position at the Columbia (S. C.) Mills.

H. F. Smith of Huntersville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

E. B. Arrowood has resigned as overseer of carding at the Klotho Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

C. F. and W. H. Hetrick, of the Hetrick Hosiery Mills, Walhalla, S. C., attended the meeting of the National Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Philadelphia, last week.

W. J. Bridgeman has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Arcadia (S. C.) Mills to become overseer of weaving at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills.

E. A. Smith Mfg. Co.,

Rhodhiss, N. C.

Geo. A. Shea.....	Superintendent
W. E. Armstrong.....	Carder
R. T. Barnett.....	Second Hand
R. L. Sullivan.....	Spinner
Ralph Hendricks.....	Second Hand
G. T. Taunt.....	Weaver
Will Fox.....	Second Hand
L. E. Holler.....	Cloth Room
Gus Curby.....	Master Mechanic

Canton Cotton Mills,

Canton, Ga.

D. D. Towers.....	Superintendent
C. A. Huckaby.....	Carder
J. P. Wood.....	Spinner
A. M. Mode.....	Slasher
Whit. Petty.....	Dyer
Paul Hogman.....	Weaver
B. H. Williams.....	Cloth Room
J. J. Groves.....	Master Mechanic

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture

Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Belmont, N. C.—A tenement house at the Majestic Mills was damaged by fire last week.

Enoree, S. C.—The upset price at which the Enoree Mfg. Co., may be sold at the sale on June 7th is \$350,000.

Newport News, Va.—It is reported that the Southern Mills Corporation of Oxford, Ala., will build a plant here for manufacturing cotton cordage, etc.

Louisville, Ky.—It is reported that another textile manufacturing concern will acquire one of the buildings recently occupied by the Falls City Woolen Mills, which plant was sold for \$49,000, as reported, and will move there.

Piedmont, Ala.—The Coosa Mfg. Co. will erect a No. 2 mill which will hold a 10,000 spindle increase and 5,000 twister spindles giving them a total of 23,840 spinning spindles and 10,000 twister spindles.

The new mill is to be 106x118 and work is to be started at once.

Lynchburg, Va.—The first three carloads of new Draper looms for the Lynchburg Cotton Mills have arrived and are now being installed, some of them having been put into operation. The mill is running at full capacity.

Graham, N. C.—The L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, through the T. Holt Haywood Department, F. Victor & Achelis, of New York, have withdrawn Commonwealth, Invincible and Texas stripes, owing to the scarcity of dyestuffs. The Commonwealth is a full indigo line, and the Invincible and Texas lines are known as express stripes.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Running 25 per cent ahead of last year, shipping goods to Australia, England, Argentine, Uruguay, Russia, France, Canada, the West Indies, South Africa and Italy, the Richmond Hosiery Mills, of this city, are cited as showing that business conditions with the factories of Chattanooga are improving. The plant is running night and day, with the heaviest payroll it has ever had. One thousand persons are on the payroll, and there are 40 men on the road.

Titusville, Fla.—Saw palmetto leaves will be manufactured into rugs, cotton baling, burlap, sugar bags, cement bags, binder-twine, etc., by the Palmetto Products Co., which has just been organized with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. This corporation is planning to build a mill at Titusville, Fla., and the details are now being determined. Matthew J. Smith is president, and C. A. Stephens, 17 Madison avenue, New York, is agent of the company. The factory building will be 300 feet long and contract for it has been awarded to J. F. Easterly of Titusville.

Phenix City, Ala.—House No. 307, owned by the Eagle and Phenix Mills was destroyed by fire last week.

Newberry, S. C.—Z. F. Wright was re-elected president of Newberry Cotton Mills at the annual meeting last week. The vice president, F. Z. Wilson, and the secretary-treasurer, Geo. S. Mawer, were also re-elected to their respective positions. Dr. James McIntosh, Dr. O. B. Mayer, Messrs. F. Z. Wilson, Jno. M. Kinard, Geo. S. Mawer, Jas. N. McCaughrin, F. N. Martin, J. S. Wheeler, W. H. Hunt and Z. F. Wright are the directors. The annual report showed the mill to be in fine condition.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Irene Mills have let contract for building which is to be used as a finishing plant.

The finishing plant will be 115x250 feet, one story and a basement, constructed of brick. It will be located about fifty yards southeast of the mill and will face on Buford street.

The Irene Mill manufactures table cloths, napkins, and fancy goods, the finish of which costs a great deal. With a plant operating in conjunction with the mill, it will be enabled to complete its goods here at home, at a lesser cost than in the past.

Honea Path, S. C.—The annual meetings of the Chiquola Manufacturing company, Honea Path, were held in the offices of the company Monday afternoon. The report of the president, which was received as information, showed that the mill is in fine physical and financial condition, and the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable July 1st, was declared.

The board of directors were re-elected, composed of the following gentlemen: E. P. Smith, New York; J. K. Branch, Richmond; W. H. Hammett, Greenville; J. E. Sirrine, Greenville; J. D. Hammett, Anderson and T. H. Brock, L. A. Brock, J. F. Shirley and R. M. Shirley, Honea Path.

A meeting of the board of directors was held subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders, and all officers were re-elected for another year. They are Jas. D. Hammett, president and treasurer, R. M. Shirley, vice president, and F. H. Hudgens, secretary. Superintendent J. D. Beacham was re-appointed by the president.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The work of installing the new machinery at the Gambrill Mills goes steadily on. Four machinists from the Whitin machine shops are doing the work.

They expect to have the mill ready for operation within sixty days. New machinery being put in is as follows: 32 spinning frames with a total of 7,680 spindles, two cards, two sets drawing, two slubbers, and sixteen speeders. This machinery, together with the repairs made on the building, represents an expenditure considerably in excess of \$100,000.00.

Mr. Gambrill states that the spinning mill will begin work within the next ten days or two weeks, provided a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the Southern Power company for electric power with which to operate the mill.

Columbus, Ga.—J. D. Massey, treasurer of the Eagle & Phenix Mills has returned from New York, where he has been in the interest of that corporation, being especially engaged in New York in conducting investigations with regard to the probable dye supply for cotton mills of the country.

It has been reported that the Eagle & Phenix will go into the manufacture of gingham of a high grade, as quickly as a clearer insight can be secured of the dye situation as it will affect the local plant as the necessary equipment has already been placed.

The Eagle & Phenix mills according to a recent statement made by President Jordan, are well supplied with dyestuff at the present time, but that it would be hard to speculate on any large shipments in the near future unless the conditions surrounding its importation to this country were improved.

Dallas, Tex.—A meeting of Dallas overall manufacturers was held this week, with the officials and committees of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, at which the plan of establishing a large cotton mill in this city was discussed. The proposition was indorsed, and committees were set to work. While details have not been worked out, it seems reasonably assured that a mill of at least 25,000 spindles will be established in or near Dallas. The recent visit to the Postex Mills, at Post City, the plant and city founded by the late million-

aire Post, served to show the Dallas business men that a cotton mill in Texas can be made to pay fair dividends on the investment, and they are determined that a large mill shall be established in the vicinity of Dallas to supply the large amount of duck and similar fabrics that are manufactured into overalls and other garments here. Tentative plans call for a company with a capital of \$350,000.

Columbia, S. C.—An order for 250,000 yards of wide duck cloth weighing two pounds to the yard is reported to have been received by the Columbia Mills Co. It is stated that the filling of this order for earliest possible delivery will cause the mill to run full time until the first of August.

The cloth is of a quality suitable for the manufacture of tents, and officials of the mill are reported to be of the opinion that this is the use intended for the cloth, though it was stated no definite information upon this point has been received.

The price at which the contract was closed was not divulged. It was estimated that at least 1,000 bales of raw cotton would be required to fill the order.

Phenix City, Ala.—Assurances that the yarn mill project started in Phenix City by a number of prominent citizens several weeks ago is rapidly materializing, lies in the fact that the officers for the proposed institution have been selected and the site for the location of the new industry has been chosen.

A prominent citizen who is one of the foremost men behind the movement stated that the names of the officers and site are to be withheld for a short while, until some important negotiations now going on shall have been consummated. When these negotiations are completed, a meeting of all who are interested in the proposed mill will be called, and things will begin to "pick up" more animatedly.

LaGrange, Ga.—At the LaGrange Mills every part of the machinery and buildings have been overhauled—the interior of the buildings have been painted and all necessary repairs have been attended to.

The work began in the main offices of the mill and new fixtures were installed and the walls and ceilings were repainted. The interior of the mill buildings proper are beautiful in their fresh coats of white and green paint and the floors and machinery shine with cleanliness.

One of the most important changes made in the arrangement of the rooms was the moving of the cloth room from the second floor to the ground floor. This change gives more room to both this and the other departments and the first floor is especially adapted for a cloth room.

The greatest improvement of all

Headquarters
Southern Textile Association Meeting
JUNE 25th AND 26th
LANGREN HOTEL
Asheville, N. C.

Thursday, May 13, 1915.

is being made in the dwelling section. All the houses have been repainted—the exteriors are finished in white and green and on the inside the ceilings are white and the walls are of a pleasing shade of old ivory. The appearance of the houses is made much neater with green lattice work about the pillars.

Tucapau, S. C.—The stockholders' meeting of the Tucapau Mills was held in Spartanburg Tuesday afternoon.

Directors for the organization re-elected as follows: J. B. Cleveland, Dr. Jesse F. Cleveland, John Z. Cleveland, H. M. Cleveland, G. M. Whitten and Alfred Moore. Officers were re-elected as follows: Dr. Jesse F. Cleveland, president; J. Z. Cleveland, treasurer; Alfred Moore, manager; H. M. Cleveland, assistant treasurer and assistant manager.

The usual 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of \$269,000 was declared payable July 1.

The reports submitted show that the mills have practically recovered from the depression which prevailed for the six months period ending December 31, 1914, as a consequence to the first disturbances over the outbreak of the European conflict. Officers of the Tucapau Mills declared that the indication pointed to more favorable conditions for the next few months.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The semi-annual stockholders' meeting of the D. E. Converse company and the Clifton Manufacturing company were held Tuesday in the office of A. H. Twitchell, president, with Edwin Frost, George E. Gibbon and Frank Pelzer, Jr., stockholders, of Charleston, among those attending.

The following directors to serve the Clifton Manufacturing company were re-elected as follows: A. H. Twitchell, W. S. Manning, J. C. Evins, of this city, and Edwin Frost, George E. Gibbon and Frank Frost, Jr. Directors to serve the D. E. Converse company were re-elected as follows: A. H. Twitchell, Dr. J. F. Cleveland, C. W. Zimmerman, of Glenn Springs, W. S. Manning and W. E. Lindsay.

Officers to serve the Clifton Manufacturing company were re-elected as follows: A. H. Twitchell, president and treasurer; J. C. Evins, assistant treasurer. Officers to serve the D. E. Converse company were re-elected as follows: A. H. Twitchell, president and treasurer; W. E. Lindsay, assistant treasurer.

The directors of the Clifton Manufacturing company declared the regular semi-annual 3 per cent dividend on the common stock of \$1,000,000, payable July 1.

New York.—Ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, of the Federal Court, who as referee has had under consideration

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

15



Six Looms per Operative— Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHMAN, Manager.

for the past two months the suit brought by Frances A. Lazenby, of Baltimore, and other preferred stockholders of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, the New York concern, to set aside the dissolution of the corporation and the sale of its assets to the International Cotton Mills, the Massachusetts corporation organized to keep the New York company out of bankruptcy, has filed his decision upholding the validity of the entire transaction.

The referee, however, decides that the plaintiffs, who own 1,535 shares of preferred stock in the New York corporation, are not obliged to accept 77 per cent of the value of their stock in common stock of the new company, which was given the other preferred stockholders consenting to the dissolution, but that they are entitled to receive par value for their stock. The defendants will appeal from this finding, while William H. Page, counsel for the plaintiffs, will appeal from the findings in favor of the defendants. If Judge Noyes's ruling is upheld finally the plaintiffs will share at par in the distribution of \$5,800,000 of common stock of the Massachusetts company and the present status of the company will not be disturbed.

Will Reply to McKelway Before Commission on Industrial Relations.

On Tuesday of this week A. J. McKelway, of the National Child Labor Committee, appeared before the Commission on Industrial Relations at their session in Washington, D. C., and in the statements made greatly misrepresented conditions in Southern cotton mills.

We immediately wired as follows: Frank P. Walsh, Chairman, Commission on Industrial Relations,

Washington, D. C.

McKelway statements largely false. Would appreciate opportunity of refuting same.

David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin.

In reply we received this wire:

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1915.

David Clark, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Will be glad to afford you full opportunity to reply to Dr. McKelway, but on account of witnesses already subpoenaed will be impossible to hear you before May twentieth. Will advise of exact time at earliest opportunity.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman.

Mr. Clark will leave for Washington, D. C., Wednesday night of next week and as it is important to lay a full and effective array of facts before the Commission of Industrial Relations he will appreciate any suggestions or facts that are sent him before that time.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

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COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets remained quieter last week, and some weakening was seen in the print cloth division. Better sales have been made in coarse cotton goods, mostly for account of bag manufacturers. The bag trade was able to secure coarse sheetings and osnaburgs at a little below five cents a yard, and these were regarded as very attractive prices. These coarse goods are looked upon as a favorable substitute for burlap, which has been selling above 7 cents for spot delivery in this market. Contracts for over a million yards of 4.25 and 3.50 yard sheeting were put through last week.

There was a decided change being seen in the colored goods situation. Prices are hardening and it is said that many orders have been turned down because of the lack of certain fast colors. Prices on wide print cloths softened somewhat, and in some cases, due to sales from second hands and not from mills, prices went down a quarter cent a yard from the top. Export trade continues good in cotton goods, but not through the regular markets.

Wide widths of printed voile was very active last week for immediate delivery for sale to the cutting trade. A sale of about 750,000 yards of sateen lining cloth was made in this market to be used for clothing purposes by one of the European governments.

The further break in raw cotton toward the latter part of the week made buyers more conservative in offering long forward contracts on both yarns and piece goods. Some soft spots developed in the gray goods market in second hands, but the mills held for current prices. Well known lines of 4-4 bleached goods are so well sold ahead that agents can await further developments in the cotton market. Jobbers and the cutting trade are becoming more impatient for immediate shipment of goods on back order.

Some of the commission houses in New York are carrying larger stocks of goods than usual because of demand for goods for quick delivery for export or other purposes. Buyers who are purchasing for export trade are obliged to act quickly in many cases to take advantage of some unexpected opportunity for shipping.

A further falling off in sales was noted in the Fall River print cloth market last week, but prices have remained firm. Buyers showed little interest, but manufacturers held their position and conditions continued steady but quiet. Sales for the week were estimated at 120,000 pieces.

There was very little trading in narrow goods, most of the business done called for wide and medium width goods, with deliveries commencing immediately and running from 8 to 10 weeks ahead. Sateens and twills were dull. The fact that many seconds were being disposed of at concessions in New York was

one reason for the slow trading in Fall River. The drop in cotton also affected conditions, although this later strengthened to some extent.

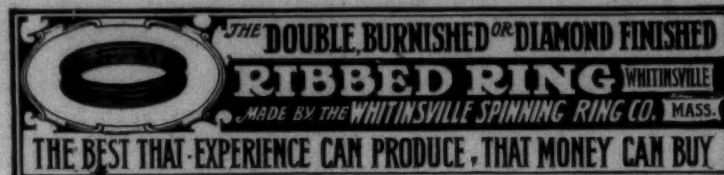
Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std	5 1-4	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3 1-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	5	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 3-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6 1-4	6 1-2
Brown drills, std	6 1-4	7
Sheetings, So., std	6 1-4	6 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	6
4-yard, 56x60s	5	—
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	13	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	5	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4	4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	129
In sight same 7 days last y'r	69
In sight for the month	129
In sight same date last year	69
In sight for season	14,318
In sight same date last y'r	14,421
Port receipts for season	10,075
Port receipts same date last year	10,295
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,016
Overland same date last y'r	1,005
Southern mill takings for season	2,636
Southern same date last y'r	2,773
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	592
Interior last year	258
Foreign exports for week	223
Foreign same 7 days last y'r	104
Interior for season	7,408
Interior same date last year	8,311
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	56
Northern same 7 days last y'r	28
Northern for season	2,577
Northern to same date last year	2,500
Statement of spinners' takings of American cotton throughout the world:	
This week	256
Same 7 days last year	213
Total since Aug. 1	10,735
Same date last year	12,594
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	7,108
Total visible last week	7,239
Total visible same date last year	5,139
Of this the total American this week	5,251
Of this the total American last year	3,151
All other kinds this week	1,856
All other kinds last week	1,863
All other kinds last year	1,988



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UNIFORMLY TEMPERED **Treasurer**
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MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY
RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass

Visible in U. S. this week..... 1,935
Visible this date last year..... 1,021
Visible in other countries this week..... 5,173
Visible this date last year..... 4,419

A Question of Hearing.

The burly farmer strode anxiously into the post office. "Have you you got any letter for Mike Howe?" he asked. The new postmaster looked him

up and down. "For whom?" he snapped. "Mike Howe," replied the farmer. The postmaster turned aside. "You don't understand," roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked you if you've got any letter for Mike Howe!" "Well, I haven't," snorted the postmaster. "Neither have I a letter for anybody else's cow. Get out!"—Answers.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a good volume of business put through in the yarn market here last week. A large number of sales of small quantities were made and there were a good many sales of lots ranging from 50,000 to 300,000 pounds of yarn. Deliveries on old contracts were good last week.

The knit goods situation is now said to be better than at any other time in a year. Production is bigger than it has been for six months, and there is a general feeling of optimism. Carded knitting yarns sold in good quantities last week. There were sales of 50,000 pounds of Southern 24s frame spun cones, delivery to start at once and run until August. Sales of 10,000 pounds of 24s Southern frame spun cones were made at 21 cents for fall delivery. Spinners who have booked a good business are firm in their prices, though some mills which have been holding for higher prices are now in some instances, willing to make concessions.

There was a light demand for single combed yarns last week, the sale being mostly confined to small lots and the prices being rather irregular. It is said that the light demand for these yarns at the present time is due to the fact that users of them are well covered for their present needs. Mercerized yarn has been in good demand for the past two months, sales of mercerized combed peeler and Sea Island having been large. Makers of these yarns are now well sold up and have advanced their prices three and four cents.

Spinners are quoting what buyers think are high prices on weaving yarns for prompt and future delivery, but there were some good sales last week, ranging in quality from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds. Sales of small lots for prompt and spot delivery were numerous.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	15 1-2-16
19s to 12s	17 1-2-17 1-2
14s	—17
16s	16 1-2-17
20s	18 —18 1-2
24s	—19 1-2
26s	19 1-2-20
30s	—21
36s	24 1-2-25
40s	26 1-2-27
50s	—34
3-ply 8s upholstery	—16 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	—16 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15 —15 1-2
10s	15 1-2-16
12s	16 —16 1-2
14s	—16 1-2
16s	16 3-4-17
20s	18 —18 1-2
22s	—18
26s	—19
30s	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	15 1-2-16
14s	16 —16 1-2
16s	—17
20s	18 —18 1-2
22s	18 —18 1-2
24s	18 1-2-19
26s	—19
30s	—21
40s	20 —27

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	16 —17
12s to 14s	17 —17 1-2
2-ply 16s	17 1-2-18
2-ply 20s	18 1-2-19
2-ply 24s	—19 1-2
2-ply 26s	19 1-2-20
2-ply 30s	—21
2-ply 40s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 50s	—35

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	—15 1-2
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-2—
14s	16 3-4—
16s	17 1-4—
18s	17 3-4—
20s	18 1-2—
22s	—19 1-2
24s	19 1-2—
26s	20 1-2—
30s	21 —

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	17 —
11s	17 1-2—
12s	17 1-2—
14s	18 —
16s	18 1-2—
18s	18 3-4—
20s	19 1-2—
22s	20 1-2—
24s	21 —
26s	22 —
28s	23 —
30s	24 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s	21 1-2-22
26s	23 —
30s	24 —
36s	25 —
40s	27 —
50s	36 —37

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 —
8-4 slack	16 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	14 1-2-15

Ottarway Mills,

Union, S. C.

T. M. McNeil	Superintendent
J. O. Corn	Carder
Ed. Millwood	Spinner
W. W. Greer	Weaver
I. B. Garner	Cloth Room
J. B. Wilson	Master Mechanic

Manufacture of American Dye-Stuffs.

(Continued from Page 7.)

manufactured in addition to the alizarin substitute colors, which formerly were the staple product of the works.

A new company has been organized by Joseph Doelger, 234 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, for the manufacture of aniline dyes on an extensive scale. It is planned to produce many dyes never before made in this country. The company has leased a large plant at Stamford, Conn., for the purpose. The works there cover 5 acres and include 15 buildings. They were erected in 1907 for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals and cost \$175,000. The mechanical equipment is good, but will be largely increased. The works have not been in operation for two years. A staff of chemists has been engaged and active production will shortly begin.

E. C. Klipstein, 644 Greenwich, New York City, has established the manufacture of sulphur colors. The consumption of this class of coal-tar dyes is very large, especially in the hosiery industry, where sulphur blacks are used to a greater extent even than the famous aniline black. It is hoped that at an early date the new undertaking will bring needed relief to the many consumers of this group of colors.

The Cambria Steel Co. is planning to erect at once a plant to manufacture dyestuffs, using as raw material the 6 tons of benzol and its homologues yielded daily by its great coke plant. It is intended to concentrate manufacture at the outset upon a few of the staple dyes in greatest demand, and meet as quickly as possible the most pressing demands of the bulk of consumers of color materials.

In addition, mention might be made of several firms commanding ample capital which are maturing plans for definitely establishing new plants for the production of artificial dyestuffs. Notice will be given as soon as the projects in contemplation assume concrete shape.

A few large consumers of coal-tar colors have also constructed emergency plants and are manufacturing for themselves the colors most essential to the maintenance of their normal output, naturally at a cost much above the prices current in July, 1914.

The existing American factories for manufacturing coal-tar dyes are making every effort to increase their output, although much hampered by difficulty in obtaining raw material during the last few months. Production will certainly grow rapidly as more ample supplies of benzol, etc., are assured and various obstacles incident to the complete cessation of the import of intermediates from Europe are overcome. The firms falling in this category, in addition to two already mentioned, are Kalle & Co., Albany, N. Y., and Heller & Marz, the Central Dye-stuff & Chemical Co. and the Consolidated Color & Chemical Co. all three of Newark, N. J.

No attempt has yet been made to plan for the manufacture in the United States of alizarin and synthetic indigo, the two most import-

ant coal-tar dyestuffs. Small plants for the production of both are in operation in England, and it is of should be directed to an early production in the United States of the two great staple dyes in adequate amounts.

While the threatened interruption pressing moment that attention in the customary supply of dyestuffs to textile and other industries unavoidably causes readjustment and adaptation in a multiplicity of manufacturing operations and merchandising features, and involves incidental hardships to many individuals, there is general confidence that American ingenuity and enterprise and energy are able to cope with the situation if given a fair chance.

It has been noticed how promptly in various branches the pressing demands for indispensable supplies hitherto covered chiefly or entirely by importations from Germany have been met by rapidly organized American effort since the outbreak of the European conflict. Examples are compressed hydrogen, curved watch and clock faces, water-color brushes, and a dozen other articles the manufacture of which is now permanently established on American soil as the result of being brought abruptly face to face with an emergency.

Ample provision is also being made by manufacturers of vegetable dyestuffs, fustic, logwood, orchil, cudbear, American quercitron and sumac, etc., as well as of cochineal to meet the general need if various industries are forced to revert temporarily to some extent to the use of the colors familiar to our fathers. The American Dye-wood Co., of New York; J. S. Young, of Hanover, Pa.; and the Stamford Manufacturing Co., of Stamford, Conn., are prominent among a group of firms making preparations on a generous scale to meet diversified demands in this field.

It must not be overlooked that the natural dyes, despite many drawbacks, met the world's demand for colors in textiles during long centuries, and that even today the more discriminating purchasers of oriental rugs do not waste much time over a Kelim or portiere or carpet dyed with coal-tar colors.

The use of mineral dyestuffs may become important again for a short period. Khaki is already a popular color and Prussian blue of recognized value. In many cases chrome green yellow, chrome orange, manganese brown, iron gray, and iron buff can be employed with satisfactory results.

If for some months there should be difficulty in securing the more brilliant and intense tints, yielded only by the synthetic coal-tar products, it must be remembered that we are sharing an experience common to the whole world outside of Germany and felt in most cases to a far greater extent than in the United States.—Commercial Reports.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Saxony Mill, was held Tuesday of last week in the offices of the company in this city.

Feeler Motions

The chief trouble with the feeler motions on the majority of **Previous** automatic **Charges of** weaving **Waste** machinery is the immense amount of waste which is left on the bobbin and which cannot be recovered.

The new feeler motion recently patented by us has the advantage of **No Waste** tage of **Permitted** mitting the **by Feeler** use of almost the last yard of filling on the bobbin so that when a new bobbin is placed in the shuttle, practically no waste is permitted. This feeler motion patent is solely our property and should be of interest to all users of automatic looms.

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folder

Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Milford, Mass.

Personal Items

L. W. Woodruff of Enoree, S. C., has accepted a position with the Union-Buffalo Mills store at Union, S. C.

W. W. King of the Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of section hand in card room of the Arcade Mills of the same place.

Golden Clark, overseer of spinning at the McIntosh Mills, Newnan, Ga., was married April 28th, to Miss Emmie Maddox, of the same place.

Fuller E. Callaway has been selected by the A. & W. P. Railway as their representative in arbitration settlement of their railroad assessment.

Mill Men Win Election.

At the recent town election held at China Grove, N. C., Chas. G. Voss, superintendent of the Patterson Mill, was elected mayor of China Grove by a majority of 50 votes.

W. J. Swink, secretary and treasurer, A. A. Hurley, overseer of weaving, and Jno. D. Walker, overseer of cloth room, were elected aldermen, defeating their opponents by good majorities.

Busy at New Bedford.

New Bedford mills are running more looms to-day than ever before in the history of the city. Never since the last group of cloth mills was built have all the mills run full but at present they come nearer to 100 per cent production than they ever have come in the past. There are nearly 54,000 looms in New Bedford, and of these 48,000 to 50,000 are in operation. A year ago only about 40,000 were in operation. The amount of unemployment is negligible—it would not be surprising if a shortage of labor in some departments developed in a short time with the advent of warm weather.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Child Drowns in Pond.

Olive Sullivan, the nine-year-old daughter of J. R. Sullivan, of the Glenwood Mill village, Easley, S. C., was drowned Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

From reliable sources it was learned that two little girls were playing around the large pond at the rear of the mill, when in some unknown manner the older girl lost her footing and fell into what is known as the crib, a brick basin about ten feet square and eight feet deep in water which serves as the outlet for the large pipes that run up to the mill. The second little girl rushed to her home some distance from the scene of the accident and related the news. Assistance rushed to the pond and in a remarkably short time the body was brought up. Efforts to revive the child failed.

"Pop, why do they call a man 'mister'?"

"To distinguish him from a woman, who is a mystery."—Ex.

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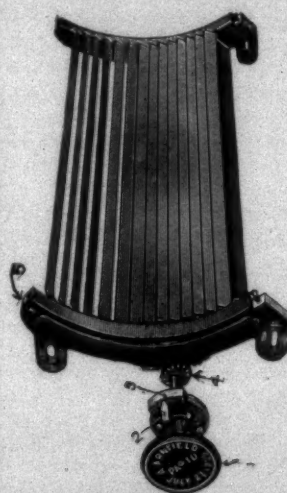
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Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.



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Clean and prepare cotton better
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UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

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CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,997 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Napper for Sale.

For Sale.—One Borschers napper 84 inches wide. Been run only a short time. Clothing in good condition. Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Spinning Room Help Wanted.

We can give employment to several families, consisting mainly of spinners, spoolers, etc., in our new mill just started. Address Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

Spinning Rings Wanted.

Want 3,500 used 1 3/4-inch spinning rings with holders for 2-inch bore ring rail. Whitin preferred. Will exchange 1 5/16 rings and holders. Address Box 91, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Denn Warper For Sale.

For Sale.—Denn Warping Machine made by Globe Machine Works, Frankford, Pa. 2250 ends, electric stop motion, double linkers. Machine in first class condition. Apply to Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Operatives Wanted.

The Putnam Mills and Power Co. will start operations May 17, 1915, and will need a general line of help. Apply to W. H. Epps, superintendent Putnam Mills and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of carding in one of the best mills in the South, but desire superintendents job. Have made good here and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1058.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling salesman. Have experiences in such positions and can furnish references. Address No. 1059.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience and can do first-class work. Would like to correspond with any mill considering a change of men. Address No. 1060.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 30. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1061.

WANT position as engineer, master mechanic or electrician. Have had 17 years experience with all kinds of boilers, engines, etc. 12 years experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1062.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1063.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Have had experience in first-class mills and always gave satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1064.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish all former employers as reference. Address No. 1065.

A SOUTHERN man now employed as superintendent wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent who can get results. Age 36. Married. Have held present position nine years. Gilt edge references. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1066.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 28. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1067.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist at not less than \$2.00 per day. Now employed and have long experience in cotton mill machine shops. Good references. Address No. 1068.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed as overseer of weaving and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Fine references. Address No. 1069.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1070.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man. Have 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with the manufacturing of cotton. Can give A-1 references as to ability and character. Address No. 1071.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger mill. Good experience and satisfactory references. Address No. 1072.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1073.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am now overseer and have run present job for three years but for good reasons prefer to change. Address No. 1074.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning in a medium-size mill. Prefer a place in South Carolina or Georgia. Prefer a weave mill on sheeting or drills. At present employed. Health of family reason for changing. Address No. 1075.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. 20 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 1077.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1078.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Special experience on combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1079.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1080.

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WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed but want to change for larger job. Address No. 1081.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1082.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1083.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. An Eastern man and an A-No. 1 spinner. Have had many years experience on all kinds of yarns, including novelty yarns of all descriptions. Best references. Address No. 1084.

WANT—Position as overseer weave room. Am good designer and have had eight years experience in weave room. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1085.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.50 per day. Have long experience and am a good manager of help. Good references. Address 1086.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill, 10,000 to 25,000 spindles, have a number of years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Married and strictly sober. Age 30 years. Technical graduate in cotton manufacturing. Would consider reasonable salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1087.

WANT position as overseer of carding in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina, preferably Greenville, S. C. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1088.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and am capable of handling any size job. Age 45. Can give excellent references. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 1090.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Held last position as overseer of carding in large mill for over three years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1091.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such, but want place as superintendent. Age 35, good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1092.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have ten years experience as overseer of cloth room on white and colored, finished and unfinished goods. Now employed but wish larger job. Age 35, sober, accurate and reliable. Satisfactory references. Address 1093.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 1094.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 1096.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1097.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1098.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1099.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1100.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1101.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had four years experience and can give present and past employers as reference. Married and sober. Address No. 1102.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in both positions. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in carding and spinning. Am at present overseer of carding, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 1104.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1105.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in a small mill but am capable of handling a larger job. Can give best of references. Address No. 1106.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 47. Have had 25 years experience in cotton mill steam plants. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have run large rooms and have very wide experience. Can give former employers as references. Address No. 1108.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1109.

WANT position of overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and double carding and have always give satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1110.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill, 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1115.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager, 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address No. 1117.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1118.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1119.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1120.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have been on present job many years, but want larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1121.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have ten years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1122.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1123.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1124.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1125.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years experience as carder and spinner. 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1126.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience. Have been superintendent of two of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1127.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 14 years experience as overseer on all kinds of work, both white and colored. Am 41 years old. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill (hosiery or weaving yarns) or carder in good size mill. Age 39. Married. 7 years experience as carder. 5 years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Now employed. Address No. 1129.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either

plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1132.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spinner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

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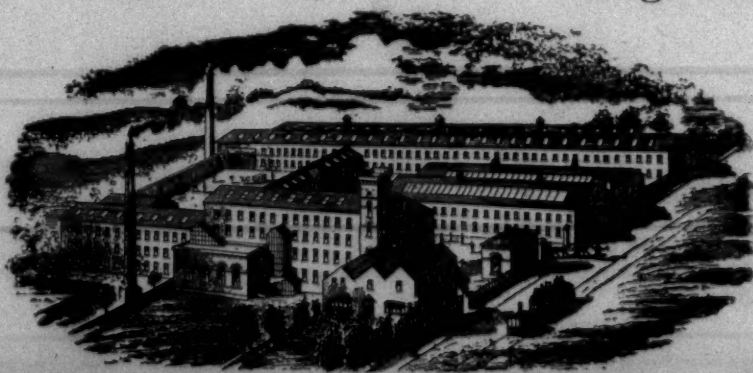
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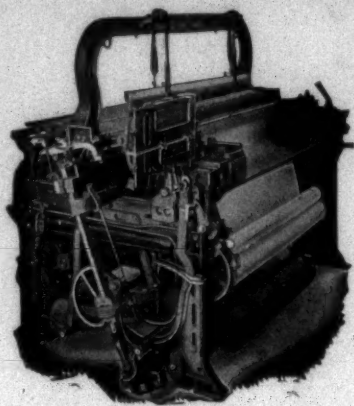
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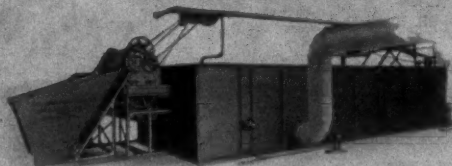
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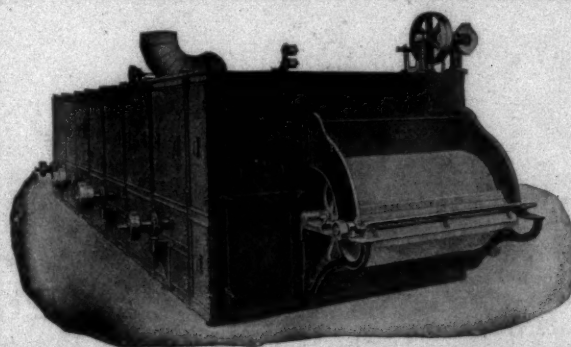
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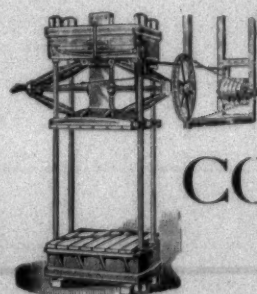


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